

S W O

SWOBER. *n. f.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with lousy *swobbers* tied. *Dryden.*
Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting
at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swobbers*: playing
now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be
pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked *swobbers*. *Swift.*

SWOLLEN. } The participle passive of *swell*.

SWOLN.

Unto his aid she hastily did draw
Her dreadful beast, who, *swoln* with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *F. 2g.*

When thus the gather'd forms of wretched love
In my *swoln* bosom with long war had strove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
Bore down whatever met its stronger courage;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And feather'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their
number is already *swoln* to five. *Baker on Learning.*

SWOM. The preterite of *swim*.

I *swom* with the tide, and the water was buoyant under
me. *Dryden.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [arrun, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension

of thought and sensation; to faint.
So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;
By which he should revive. *Shakespeare.*

If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death
more long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering, behold
now presently, and *swoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shak.*

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching
men again, when they *swoon*. *Bacon.*

The most in years *swon'd* first away for pain;
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *swoon* when she was sick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-eyed Susan for his second. *Prior.*

There appeared such an ecstasy in his action, that he seem'd
ready to *swoon* away in the surprize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lipthymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]

1. To swoop. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]
A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose
wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease *swoop* up an
elephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.
The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb
than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it in with the common
grass. *Glanv. Scpf.*

SWOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his
quarry.

All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? What, all? O hellkite! all!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *swoop*? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a
whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to
exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
And cried, as in derision, spare the stripling;
Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

SWORD. *n. f.* [sweord, Saxon; *swerd*, Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual
weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the *sword* is out
That must destroy thee. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

Each man took his *sword*, and slew all the males. *Gen.*
Euryalus is the only peer that is described with a *sword*,
which he gives to Ulysses to repair his injury. *Boerne.*

2. Destruction by war.

The *sword* without, and terror within. *Deut. xxxii. 25.*

3. Vengeance of justice.

4. Emblem of authority.

This I, her *sword* bearer, do carry, *Hudibras.*

SWORDED. *adj.* [from *sword*.] Girt with a sword.

The *swordest* seraphim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

SWORDE. *n. f.* [from *sword*.] A cut-throat; a soldier. In
contempt.

A Roman *sworde* and banditto slave
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

S Y C

Cesar will

Unlute his happiness, and be flag'd to th' shew
Against a *sworler*. *Shakespeare.*

SWORL. *n. f.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from
his head.

A *sworl* fish snail him from the rest did funder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under,
His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*

Malpighi observed the middle of the optick nerve of the
sworl fish to be a large membrane, folded, according to its
length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Deviham's Physico-Theol.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,
That, like the *sworl* fish in the whale, they fought;
The combat only seem'd a civil war, *Dryden.*

Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryden.*

SWORLGRASS. *n. f.* A kind of fedge; gladder. *Linnaeus.*

SWORLKNOT. *n. f.* [*sworl* and *knut*.] Ribband tied to the
hilt of the sword.

Wigs with wigs, *sworlknuts* with *sworlknuts* strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWORLAW. *n. f.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded
to the stronger.

So violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and *sworlawn*,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

SWORLDMAN. *n. f.* [*sworl* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewy *sworl*-
men. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*

At Lecca's house,
Among your *sworlmen*, where so many associates
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met. *Ben. Jonson.*

Edifex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling
of the *sworlmen*. *Claudian.*

SWORLPLAYER. *n. f.* [*sworl* and *play*.] Gladiator; fencer;
one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fight-
ing prizes.

These they called *sworlplayers*, and this spectacle a sword-
fight. *Hakewill on Providence.*

SWORE. The preterite of *swear*.

How soon unlay
What feign'd submission *swore*. *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*.

What does else want credit, come to me,
And I'll be *sworn* 'tis true. *Shakespeare.*

I am *sworn* brother, sweet,
To grim necessity; and he and I
Will keep a league 'till death. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*

They that are mad against me, are *sworn* against me. *Pope.*

He refused not the civil offer of a parafice, though his *sworn*
enemy; and would eat at the table of those who fought his
ruin. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To shelter innocence,
The nation all elects some patron-knight,
sworn to be true to love, and slave to rancour,
And many a valiant chief enrolls his name. *Granville.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim*.

Air, water, earth,
By fowl, fish, beast, was *swum*, was walk'd
Frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing*.

Her hand within her hair she wound,
swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Shakespeare.*

SWY. *adj.* [Properly *fib*, rib, Saxon.] Related by blood. The
Scottish dialect still retains it.

If what my grandfire to me said be true,
Siker I am very *swy* to you. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

SWY. *n. f.* A tree.

Swymore is our acer *majus*, one of the kinds of maples: it
is a quick grower. *Mentzer's Husbandry.*

Under the grove of *swymore*
I saw your son. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say
unto this *swymore*-tree, be thou plucked up, and it should
obey you. *Lu. xvi. 9.*

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *swy*-
more fruit. *Acts vii. 14.*

Go to yonder *swymore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink
under its hollow root. *Waller's August.*

Swymores with eglantine were spread; *Dryden.*

A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

SYCOPHANT. *n. f.* [συκοφαντής; *sycophantis*, Latin.] A flatter-
er; a parasite.

Accusing *sycophants*, of all men, did best suit to his na-
ture; but therefore not seeming *sycophants*, because of no evil
they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto
him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as
they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more te-
dious, while the fear he had figur'd in his mind had any possi-
bility of event. *Milton.*

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Men know themselves void of those qualities which the
impudent *sycophant*, at the same time, both ascribes to them,
and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To SYCOPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντίζω; from the noun.] To
play the *sycophant*. A low bad word.

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be
played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation,
though his barque be split, has something left towards setting
up again. *Government of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHANTICK. *adj.* [from *sycophant*.] Flattering; parasiti-
cal.

To SYCOPHANTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντίζω; from *sycophant*.] To
play the flatterer. *Dist.*

SYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables; con-
sisting of syllables.

SYLLABICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllable*.] In a syllabical manner.

SYLLABICK. *adj.* [syllabique, French; from *syllable*.] Relating
to syllables.

SYLLABLE. *n. f.* [συλλαβή; *syllabe*, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or
one articulation.

I heard
Each *syllable* that breath made up between them. *Shakespeare.*

There is that property in all letters of aptness to be con-
joined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of
the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify
and differentiate the voice without appearing to discon-
tinue it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of
the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we
do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last *syllable* of recorded time;
And all our *syllables* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

It hath to do many melancholy stories, without one *syllable*
of cure, till he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To SYLLABIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pro-
nounce; to pronounce. Not in use.

Any one that *syllabizes* mens names
On *syllables* and rhymes, and delect wildnesses. *Milton.*

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [Rightly SYLLABUS, which see.] Milk and
ashes.

No *syllables* made at the milking pail,
But what are compass'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis
nothing but whipt *syllabus* and froth, without any solidity.

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [συλλαβή; *syllabe*, French.] An abstract; a compendium
containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM. *n. f.* [συλλογισμός; *syllogismos*, French.] An
argument composed of three propositions: as, every man thinks;
Peter is a man, therefore *Peter* thinks.

Unto them a piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of
logic, an apology of *Alejo* beyond a syllogism in Barbara.

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint
cut itself, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock
out definitions and *syllogisms*? *Bentley.*

SYLLOGISTICALLY. *adv.* [συλλογιστικῶς; from *syllogismos*.] Re-
lating to a syllogism; consisting of a
syllogism.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and
proposition, and *syllagistical* connexions in their reasoning,
there is no such matter, but the intire business is at the same
point at which it with them, without deducing one thing from
another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet
where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain,
simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism,
since the complexion does not belong to the *syllagistical* form of
it. *Waller's Logic.*

SYLLOGISTICAL. *adv.* [from *syllagistical*.] In the form of
a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllagisti-
cally* for this syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man
has a head of it. *Locke.*

To SYLLOGIZE. *v. n.* [συλλογίζω; *syllagizein*, French.] To
reason by syllogism.

Logic is, in effect, an art of *syllagizing*.

Men have endeavour'd to transform logic into a kind of
mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllagize*, or frame arguments
and relate them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SYLVAN. *adj.* [Better *silvan*.] Woody; shady; relating to
woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *silvan* scene! and as the ranks ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of *silvan* view. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

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Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,
Watch'd by the *sylian* genius of the place. *Pope.*

SYLVAN. *n. f.* [sylvain, French.] A wood-god, or satyr.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaming beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown, that *sylian* loves,
Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side;
To lawless *sylians* all access deny'd. *Pope.*

SYMBOL. *n. f.* [symbole, French; σύμβολον; *symbolon*,
Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the au-
thor of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation
of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which,
if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of
no duration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in ac-
counts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and
names pass for things themselves. *South's Sermons.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of
eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though
they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every
morning. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

SYMBOLICAL. *adj.* [symbolique, French; συμβολικός; from
symbol.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs.

By this incroachment idolatry first crept in, men convert-
ing the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and
receiving the representation of things unto them as the sub-
stance and thing itself. *Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such
symbolical actions as himself appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical*.] Typically; by re-
presentation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the in-
ward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, *symboli-
cally* intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*

It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a
real signature and a sensible sermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZATION. *n. f.* [from *symbolize*.] The act of *symboli-
zing*; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently in-
tended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pha-
raoh, are ostentatious racked beyond their *symbolizations*.

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. n.* [symboliser, French; from *symbol*.] To
have something in common with another by representative
qualities.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with
that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of
this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any
single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize*
with harmony. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water,
being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are
easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon
themselves through multiplying glasses. *Hazel.*

I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with
the libertines, to circumvent libertinism. *Mare.*

The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing
it mightily desires. *South's Sermons.*

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of some-
thing.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours.

SYMMETRIAN. *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently stu-
dious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrian*
would allow. *Stdney.*

SYMMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having
parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST. *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious or
observant of proportion.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true.

SYMMETRY. *n. f.* [symmetria, French; σὺν and μέτρον.]
Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony;
agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be
Examined, measure of all *symmetry*;
Whom had that ancient feci, who thought souls made
Of harmony, he would at next have said
That harmony was she. *Denne.*

And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found
A pow'r, like that of harmony in sound. *Waller.*

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Symmetry,